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TO TIBERIAS
ISRAEL'S INTERNATIONAL
TAXI SERVICE

"A VIV"
Tel-Aviv - Haifa
Ramat Gan - Jerusalem

Column One David Courtney

THE German chancellor likes the extra powers transferred to his government by the occupation authorities. Taking into account the mentality of the foreign countries—never quite up to Thierack's standards—the Germans cannot expect to have the right thing done by them except "step by step." Such moderate words are polite with a four-power conference in the offing.

Dr. Adenauer will rise with his editorial authority for the first time in the Bundestag today, during a special debate on German unity. It is supposed that he will repeat the conditions under which West Germany is prepared to make a deal with the East; but his main purpose, no doubt, will be to emphasize the Bonn Government's point of view in relation to the Four-Power Conference proposals. It is a point of view based on the belief that nothing could be worse for the pretensions of Bonn than a Four-Power settlement of the German problem. The pace of the restoration of German sovereignty and industry and the chances for a renewal of German military prestige have been quickened by international tension. An easing of tension might lead to political unity and a formula of sovereignty, but would dash German hopes for an early rise to great power status through industrial hegemony and the holding of the military balance in Europe.

Big Four Parley Bogged Down

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French and British delegates appealed to the meeting of the deputies of the Big Four foreign ministers here today to stop the propaganda and get down to the real purpose of the conference — preparation of an agenda for a meeting of their chiefs.

Today's session, the fourth, ended with no noticeable progress made in hammering out the agenda for a full-scale East-West meeting, a member of the French delegation said. Dr. Philip Jessup, U.S. delegate, was in the chair.

A Russian delegation spokesman said later that M. Gromyko had told today's meeting that the Russians found it necessary to alter the wording of point two of the proposed agenda for the minister's meeting.

The new wording, as proposed by him, was: "The establishment of German unity and acceleration of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, and in conformity with its withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany."

Peace and Unity
M. Gromyko said that when the Soviet delegation submitted their point two in its original form, they believed that the solution of the questions of the German peace treaty meant a simultaneous solution of the question of German unity.

The new draft was intended to make this clear and prevent any misunderstanding of the Soviet position, M. Gromyko explained.

Dr. Jessup tried to narrow the discussion by listing points from the Eastern and Western proposed agendas on which there appeared to be agreement:

1. The causes of tension in Europe.
2. The existing level of armaments, including German armaments.
3. An Austrian peace treaty.
4. Other German questions, including the unity of Germany and a peace treaty.

Mr. Gromyko had no objection to the causes of tension appearing on the final agenda, but criticized the fact that the Western delegates had made no reference to German demilitarization.

IL25m. Savings Bonds Linked To \$ Exchange

Plans for the establishment of a State Bank, for the issue of dollar-linked savings bonds and for the establishment of a Post Office Bank were among several important financial measures on the agenda of yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem.

The State Bank (Ozar Yisrael or Israel Treasury) would, it is understood, take over the functions of a bank of issue which were granted temporarily to the Anglo-Palestine Bank under a three-year charter and which will expire on July 30. The Cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of a committee to draw up the Bank's Articles.

The Cabinet also discussed the proposal to issue IL25m. worth of savings bonds for sale locally to be redeemed in eight years at the dollar rate of exchange prevailing at the time of maturity. (If, at the time of redemption, the rate of exchange of the Pound is \$1.40, for example, then each IL25 bond would be worth IL2, and conversely, if the rate is \$0.60, then the redemption value would be 500 pruta.)

Deflationary Move
The purpose of the issue, a Government spokesman explained last night, was anti-inflationary: to withdraw some of the surplus money from circulation by offering an investment guaranteed against devaluation of the currency.

The law establishing the Post Office Bank was finally approved and will now be brought before the Knesset. Postal savings will earn two per cent interest. The Bank will be headed by Sir Leon Simon, retired director of the British Post Office Bank.

The question of taxing co-operatives will be examined by a committee to be appointed by the Ministers of Finance and Labour. The Cabinet also fixed a time-table for visits of Ministers to the U.S. to assist in the bond drive there. Mr. Ben Gurion will open the campaign on Independence Day, May 11. He will be followed by the Ministers of Finance, Labour, and Trade and Industry, and the Economic Adviser to the Government, Mr. D. Horowitz.

Mixed MAC Team To Investigate Clashes in South

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission at Mandelbaum Gate decided yesterday at an emergency session to send a mixed team to the Bet Guvrin area today to investigate the recent shootings there.

A U.N. Observer will accompany an Israel team and inspect the places where Jordan gangs laid mines, then follow the course of the running battle that occurred in Israel territory. This team will proceed up to the border where it will meet the Jordan group, accompanied by a second U.N. Observer.

The investigation will then be continued jointly and arrangements made in accordance with decisions adopted at the February 27 meeting of local commanders. The terms of reference for the team provide that it should "express an opinion on the best measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of incidents in the area and take steps to implement these measures immediately as far as is practicable."

Cooperative Atmosphere
An announcement said that the meeting "took place in an atmosphere of cooperation and that both sides agreed that these incidents pointed to the need for still closer cooperation and determined efforts for the implementation of the agreement reached by the Deputy Chiefs of Staff and local commanders to prevent illegal crossings and aggressive acts across the border."

The Israel delegation again stressed the desirability of the need for a clear demarcation of the line. It is waiting for a reply to certain proposals made to Lt.-Gen. Abdel Kader Pasha el Jundi, Jordan Deputy Chief of Staff.

Iran Parliament Group Votes To End Foreign Control of Oil

TEHRAN, Thursday. — The Oil Commission of the Majlis (parliament) voted overwhelmingly tonight in favour of nationalizing Iran's wealthy oil industry, a move which was strongly opposed by Premier Ali Razmara. The vote came shortly after General Razmara — killed by a fanatic member of a sect which had demanded an end to foreign concessions — was buried following a state funeral.

The 15 members of the Commission who were present voted unanimously for nationalization after a protracted debate. The chief firm to be hit would be the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

General Razmara's funeral was attended by the Shah, the Russian, British and U.S. Ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps. All public buildings were closed, and the Shah proclaimed a period of mourning, ordering his youngest brother, Prince Hamid Reza, to postpone his scheduled wedding until next week.

Additional police guards were stationed at the central police station following reports that members of the nationalist group to which the assassin belonged would attempt to rescue him. One newspaper threatened that "other criminals will soon be sent after him" General Razmara.

No Successor Yet
The Majlis met last night in secret session to choose a new Prime Minister. The Shah and the speakers of the Senate and the Majlis tried to persuade Hussain Ala, Persian Ambassador to Washington, to accept the post but he refused.

The Majlis late last night was considering three other prospective premiers: Ali Soheily, Persian Ambassador in London, and two former Prime Ministers, Ghanav Sultaneh and Syed Zia Eddin Tabatabai.

Official quarters here were considering the possibility of the Shah exercising his constitutional prerogative to dissolve the Majlis and Senate, proclaim martial law and order new elections.

Dr. Mossadegh, head of the National Front Opposition, convened a meeting of the oil committee, which had rejected a supplementary agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and said he would demand that the Committee's decision calling for the nationalization of the oil industry be announced.

The decision needs Majlis approval before it can become effective. (U.P. Reuter)

Monty Inspects U.K. Troops in Tripoli

TROPOLI, Thursday (Reuter). — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, now visiting British army commands in the Middle East, yesterday inspected the first battalion of the Cameron Highlanders and the third battalion of the Coldstream Guards, stationed at Tripoli.

Later, he visited the British military hospital and spent the afternoon at Sabratha, where he saw the fourth and seventh Royal Dragoon Guards on parade.

On his return to Tripoli, he attended a reception given in his honour by the Chief Administrator of Tripolitania. He met Arab notables, including Mahmoud Muntasser, Prime Minister of the new Tripolitanian government, which is to take office today.

Muntasser had just returned from Benghazi after receiving the consent of Emir Sayid el Idria el Senusli, King-designate of federal Libya, to his appointment.

Arabs present at the reception said it was a happy chance that the visit of Field Marshal Montgomery — the man so closely associated with the military liberation of Libya — should coincide with the establishment of the Tripolitanian government, which was a fresh step in the progressive political emancipation of the country.

Field Marshal Montgomery said he was very happy to be in Tripoli again at such an important time and wished the new country success and prosperity. The Field Marshal was leaving early today for Paris.

Carney, British M.E. Chiefs to Meet

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. Admiral Robert Carney, who has been tipped for the Mediterranean Command under the Atlantic Pact, is to meet Britain's "Big Three" Middle Eastern service chiefs at Malta on Monday, the U.S. Navy announced here today.

The British chiefs are Admiral Sir John Edleston, Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander of the Middle East land forces, and Air Marshal Sir John Baker, Commander of the Middle East air forces.

The announcement described the meeting as "a continuation of the series of discussions concerning the security of the Middle East, which depends largely upon the control of the Mediterranean." Admiral Carney is America's East Atlantic and Mediterranean Commander.

French Claim U.S. Is Behind Current Unrest in Morocco

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French officials here in private conversation claim they have "irrefutable evidence" that the U.S. State Department is encouraging anti-French elements in North Africa. Although no comment is available from the French Foreign Office there is talk in Government circles of protesting in Washington through diplomatic circles, without press publicity.

In today's conservative newspaper "Le Monde," the paper's expert on overseas territories, M. Edouard Sablier, wrote: "There is no need to emphasize the activities of certain agents of the American diplomatic service in North Africa."

"Before the war, there was only one American consul in Algeria. Today, there are 11 consular agents. Their direct contacts with the population and the political parties often have a very off-hand character in regard to the French authorities."

"Certain American diplomats in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco receive nationalist agitators all night long, proffering them advice and encouragement."

"The Americans do not seem to have understood that the nationalists in the Arab countries, artificially raised to power before their peoples have reached maturity, have ended up by forming a top-crust which has no contact with the masses."

A call to observe "Morocco Day" by closing all shops, offices and businesses in protest against "acts of high handedness of the French government on innocent Moroccan citizens" was made today by the Palestinian Muslim Youth Organization. Demonstrations are being organized by the ex-Majlis of Jerusalem.

The organization plans a day of protest to be marked by a procession through the streets and giant public meetings at which the World Muslim Youth movement's appeal for volunteers to take part in the Moroccan struggle is likely to be enthusiastically acclaimed.

Saudi Arabian Minister of Sacred Affairs, Mr. Abdul Khatib is expected to preside over the meeting which is to be addressed by leaders of some Moslem students in Karachi.

Several student demonstrations protesting against French policy in Morocco have already been held throughout Palestine. Demonstrations were held in Haifa, Tel-Aviv, and Jerusalem, and U.S. intervention in Morocco and demands that France be made to quit the country.

Queuille Seen As New Premier

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Foundation of a new French government appeared assured tonight when Radical Leader Henri Queuille announced he would ask the Assembly to invest him as Premier tomorrow afternoon.

The parties comprising the traditional Government majority have all assured M. Queuille they would vote for his investiture, thus virtually giving him a guarantee of obtaining an absolute majority.

M. Queuille's Cabinet—expected to be formed during the weekend—is forecast as including most of the ministers of the outgoing Plevin Cabinet, with M. Robert Schuman as Foreign Minister.

Senators Groups On Troop Transfers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Two Senate committees today voted by 14 to 10 to require both Senate and House of Representatives approval of any assignment of American troops to the North Atlantic Pact area.

By the same vote, the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees approved a proposal by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Republican) to put the Senate on record as saying the European nations must make a "major contribution" to the ground forces under General Eisenhower's command.

Sherman at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Thursday (U.P.). — The Chief of United States Naval Operations, Admiral Forrest Sherman, arrived here today by air. He is en route to Athens to confer with Admiral John Ballentine, Commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Khamsin Breaks

There were indications late last night that the unseasonable khamsin which had been accompanied by high temperatures since the beginning of the week had come to an end. Northwesterly winds and rain in some sections were forecast by the weather bureau for today.

Knesset Group Asks Police Probe

Dissatisfaction with the way orders from police headquarters were executed was expressed by the Knesset Interior Committee this week.

The Committee had held an investigation after complaints were made against the police who broke up demonstrations in Jerusalem during the visit of General Sir Brian Robertson.

The Committee recommended:

- 1) that the Minister of Police appoint a committee to probe police administration, the adherence to instructions in relations with the public, and a plan for education and discipline in the force;
- 2) the establishment of courts to try policemen charged with criminal offences committed while on duty;
- 3) the speed-up of the construction of a central prison and improvements in the lock-up; and
- 4) that proceedings in disciplinary courts be open to the public.

Istiklal in Paris Condemns France

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — A representative of the illegal independence party of Morocco, the Istiklal, addressed a meeting of several hundred Moroccans and other North Africans in a hotel in Paris today, and accused the French government of "repressive" measures in Morocco. The representative, Abdel Rahman Youssef, a student, said:

"The colonials and the French administration want to consolidate the existing state of affairs by crushing the Moroccan nationalist movement represented by the Istiklal. The Moroccan people demand the abolition of the protectorate."

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MARCH, 1961

Britain's Middle East Opportunities

In settlement is also required, and it is vital that this need be direct British aid, controlled by British personnel, and not grants of money administered by an expensive and ineffective U.N. bureaucracy. If the Jordanians are to alternate the policies of the Arab world, by making peace with Israel, they must feel that Britain is backing them wholeheartedly, and providing some of the capital for Arab social reconstruction which rendered possible the miracle of the Jewish settlement in the desert. Within a few years we could make Jordan the show-piece of the Arab world and prove that it pays to be a loyal friend to Britain and to make peace with the Jews. Then even our enemies in Baghdad and Cairo, who have been too cowardly to appeasing for years, might sit up and take notice.


Breaking Down Hostility

This policy, moreover, would

Moreover, he has a simple answer to any Englishman who urged him to join a Middle Eastern Security Pact. "Where do you want to go?" he asks. "What force have you in the Middle East, to which we should all ourselves? A couple of American aerodromes in Saudi Arabia and Tripoli, and a few thousand British soldiers scattered in small packages over Libya, the Canal Zone, Cyprus and Jordan, don't add up even to the useless of an Army. Since you are in earnest about defending the Middle East. When you have done that, it might be reasonable to ask us to discuss our defence plans with you." Until Britain has a firm Middle Eastern base and at least two divisions to man it, the Israel generals cannot be expected to give up non-participation until the Middle East is a Middle Eastern policy, the Israeli politicians will have every reason to suspect our friendship.

But, in welcoming this improvement in our relations, we should not jump to the easy assumption that the Is-

YARKON EXCAVATION REVEALS PALESTINE'S PAST TEL KASILE TRACES HISTORY



THE TEL KASILE EXCAVATION
ent levels of strata, and the

By A. Shiloah

AFTER three seasons of excavation, the problem of one of the most significant archaeological sites in Israel

It has been revealed that on this site there existed an early settlement that gradually developed from the period of the Judges (12th Century B.C.E.) until the Persian Period.

FROM ADOLF TO ROMMEL

BEIRUT, Lebanon (A.P.).—A revolver engraved "From Adolf Hitler to General Rommel in recognition of his bravery," was found by police today in a routine search for prohibited arms. The weapon holds 30 cartridges.

The man on whom it was found, Ahmed al Jaray, would not say where he got the gun, but he offered 2,000 Lebanese pounds to get it back. Police reportedly confiscated the revolver.

extended over two hundred square metres and contained nine rooms. The settlement was enclosed by a wall into which cells were built to serve as granaries and store rooms. The watch tower was built on the hill where the Yarkon River flows into the Mediterranean.

According to Dr. Mazar, this settlement might well be the one alluded to in the scriptural passages mentioning the place to which Timon, in the days of King Solomon, was brought from the Lebanon "in floats by sea to Joppa" and thence up to Jerusalem. The city was a fortified commercial and administrative one during this period. It was the economic centre of the Yarkon district bordering on Philistia. Various artifacts bear witness to the close connections maintained with the Phoenician trading centres.

During this period the common type of Israelite dwelling is already found. — The house of four rooms, comprising two rectangular rooms parallel to each other, but between them an inner courtyard, and a long room running the length of all three on one side.

With the destruction of the city by the Assyrians, the site became a desolate mound. After the Return from Babylon during the Persian period (5th Century B.C.E.)

Roman Stores
During the Late Roman period, a large emporium with store rooms was built at Tel. Kana. Excavated units were interrupted only by the Arab period of the Mamelukes. The settlement was prominent during the Hellenistic period and in the later time of Herod, a splendid public building was erected there.

Our next Tours:

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Forth

DATE:
Sunday, March 11
Monday, March 12
Tuesday, March 13
Wednesday, March 14
Thursday, March 15
Friday, March 16
Saturday,

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S/S "ANNE"
Vendor
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TEL AVIV - JE
MARCH 27

By Sebastian Haffner atomic bombs dropped from the the moment of fusion and ex-
air, while atomic weapons fired sion. Obviously the engine
machines involved are again

The U.S. Army will have in use "some" guided missiles during the past few days, it appears that the creation of "atomic

Experimental atomic explosions

men bought on the

Surprising figures given for annual

and buy something new and in the past. This excellent voluntary ho-

...n being unhappy until it is the local team loses. If the
all over. After all, you don't local team suffers a losing

Granaries, wine vats, and oil presses attest to the local im-

This non-Israelite city was portant information on the destroyed and burnt at the role of the coastal settlements.

Communal Building
During the Israelite period

Tourist and Immigrant



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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH MILOVAN DJILAS

Yugoslavia on Kremlin and West

When M. Milovan Djilas, Yugoslav Minister of Propaganda, then Secretary of the Yugoslav Politburo and Marshal Tito's chief spokesman in the great ideological battle now being fought between Belgrade and Moscow, came to London recently, "The Observer" submitted to him a list of questions on his country's policy.

He has now answered these questions by cable from Belgrade. His answers reproduced below form a vivid and authoritative summing up of the unique position now held by Tito's Yugoslavia in the world struggle of the cold war, of her attitude to the Kremlin and to the West and of the international representation of the great Titoist "heresy."

M. Djilas is regarded as one of the three leading members of Marshal Tito's team, although now Minister without Portfolio. He is the chief intellectual of the Marshal's side, while Kardelj is the chief diplomat and Rakovitch the chief administrator. As chief propagator of Yugoslavia's brand of Marxism he is one of the Cominform's most formidable and most hated enemies. M. Djilas answers to the questions put to him by "The Observer" were as follows:

Q. What are the signs that the Titoist break is a permanent one?

A. The breach between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. is a permanent one because Yugoslavia is today already a country with a completely different internal system of development. It is permanent in the sense that Yugoslavia can never become an integral part of the Soviet foreign policy just because of these internal reasons; these internal differences and because of the different attitudes on what should be the relations between states and nations in socialism and in general. However, this does not mean that a normalization of inter-state relations is impossible. The U.S.S.R. abandon their aggressive intentions towards Yugoslavia.

Q. Which basic principles of Marxism as interpreted by Stalin has the Yugoslav Communist Party abandoned?

A. Yugoslavia has not abandoned any basic principles of Marxism whatsoever. But Yugoslavia does not treat Marxism as a dogma, but as a means of action in given conditions. According to the view of the leaders of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia has allegedly abandoned the fundamental principle of "internationalism" which according to them should consist in an unquestionable support for the policy of the leading and the "great" force of socialism, the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia, however, maintains the view that the general interest of international socialism should not be subordinated to the interests of any particular government. Hence also the fact that our attitude includes the demand for a consistent and unconditional equality and the acceptance of the principles of an unfettered and free discussion.

Q. How standing on the question of Soviet foreign policy do you consider the Cominform?

A. The Cominform is not any real forum of opinion, but only an instrument for subjugating other workers' movements. The U.S.S.R. needs the Cominform for the sake of showing to the membership of all movements as if there were some international forum which jointly takes decisions on various controversial issues, although, in fact, it is not.

Q. How much influence has the Cominform propaganda on the Yugoslav people?

A. The Cominform propaganda has relatively little influence on the Yugoslav people. The Cominformist opposition is the weakest opposition which the new Yugoslavia ever had, precisely because it is an unprincipled opposition. The methods the U.S.S.R. use in Yugoslavia boil down to mere intimidation, espionage and deception.

Q. Are there any signs that Tito's propaganda against Stalin is having support in Russia or one of the satellite countries?

A. The Yugoslav propaganda, as such, cannot gain any significant support in the U.S.S.R. or in the countries subjected to the U.S.S.R., but the popular masses in these countries have great sympathy for Yugoslavia's stand and for the situation in Yugoslavia. People in those countries re-

ject domination of the U.S.S.R. for their own reasons, and the case of Yugoslavia only helps them to learn the truth. The state of feelings differs in accordance with their internal structure, development, the intensity of the Soviet pressure, etc.

Q. In view of the resignation of two leading Italian Communists and other indications elsewhere in the Yugoslav Communist Party interested in a rival international movement?

A. Yugoslavia is interested in the development of independent socialist movements and attaches great importance to them. The Magnani-Cucchi movement sprang from the objective conditions of Italy and the objective conditions prevailing in the Italian Communist Party—whose leadership subjecting their policy to the minutest details to the interests of a foreign power. In this case to the interests of the Soviet Union, compromises the development of socialism and democracy in Italy. We consider that Yugoslavia should not play any leading or similar role in connection with these movements. The experiences from such a leading role played by the Soviet Union during the past two or three decades, show quite clearly that any such leading role can only bring damage to such movements, since conditions in various countries are different.

Q. How do you expect the relations between Yugoslavia and the West to develop politically and economically?

A. Political and other relations between Yugoslavia and the West ought to develop along the generally established principles of mutual respect and equality. Yugoslavia desires to cooperate equally with all countries and the Yugoslav workers' movement wishes to cooperate with all workers' movements which are standing on the genuine principles of respecting the equality and freedom of opinions.

Q. As I believe that it is possible to reach a peaceful settlement of the existing issues, I do not believe that the rearmament of Western Germany is necessary.

Q. Does the Yugoslav Government accept as accurate the estimate of Soviet strength given recently by Mr. Attlee?

A. We consider that Mr. Attlee's estimate of the Soviet strength is in the main quite accurate. There is in the Soviet Union a two years obligatory service in the infantry, three years in the aviation and four years in the navy. It is, therefore, quite clear that the Soviet Union has all the time at its disposal considerable military forces even without calling up any other contingents. The same is equally true about other East European countries. These figures—according to general data available—can at least approximately be reached by the calculations which any military expert can make.

Q. Do you believe in the rearmament of West Germany?

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Left: picture of Marshal Tito, taken at the recent Yugoslav Army maneuvers near Belgrade. At the time of interest in, pointed out to him by General Peter Dapich. Express Photo

Smuggling in the South

By H. Ben Ami

SMUGGLING is ten times commoner in the Beersheva area than in any other part of the country, according to a statement made recently by an official of the Negov Administration.

The range of smuggled goods includes almost everything, the chief items being gold, narcotics, sugar, cigarettes, wool, rice and tyres. The traffic passes between Hebron and Gaza, although not all of the goods are destined for Jordan or Egypt. Much of the contraband is disposed of in Israel with Beersheva serving as the marketing and distribution centre.

The merchandise is usually stored and hidden by Beduin, who then notify the Jewish smugglers of the arrival of the new stock. Some of the trucks engaged on the regular run between Tel Aviv and the Negov then collect the consignments, hide them among their normal freight, and transport them to Tel Aviv. It is as simple as that. The risk involved is small and the profits are tremendous.

The transient smuggling destined for Jordan or Egypt is usually carried by caravans

of racing camels which can keep going for six or seven days with little rest or food. The riders are equipped with up-to-date weapons.

The biggest offenders are not so much the local Beduin, who smuggle mainly items such as coffee, sugar and clothing for their own personal use. Before the Arabs left Majdal, large quantities of gold were smuggled to and from Gaza by gangs which, although largely Arab, were organized and supervised by Jews.

Jewish Transport

The same conditions apply in the Beersheva district. No goods would reach Tel Aviv if Jewish drivers were unwilling to transport them.

The Negov, with its wide open spaces and unpopulated areas is an ideal smuggling ground because of the technical impossibility of sealing up nearly 400 kilometres of border. But the three main roads leading from Beersheva to Tel Aviv could be controlled, as the other roads are too bad for most trucks.

Since December of last year, Beersheva has had only one customs official who has no means of transport; and the police, comprising a handful of men and one jeep, are likewise unable to assist. The Mi-

litary Governor has repeatedly protested about the inadequate police staff, without avail. The Army cannot help much either. They have their own patrols to worry about, and have informed the customs officer that if his own superiors do not provide the necessary assistance, the Army can do nothing about it.

A business man from Tel Aviv who was supplying goods to the Beduin was approached with a request for a meeting somewhere on the border with some business people from abroad. The man accepted out of curiosity and met a group of persons who identified themselves as some of the richest merchants in Egypt. They made him a very simple offer.

They would bring a quantity of hashish over the border each week. He was to transport the contraband to another point inside Israel, where it would be picked up by smugglers and taken over the next border. They were willing to pay in gold or in any goods he might want. The man, not at all sure of the offer, but feeling that he might be able to make a fortune in a very short time, had been disclosed the names of the people who made the offer, he would probably not have lived another 24 hours.

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CHANGES IN WORLD'S NAVIES

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1950-51. Ed. Raymond V.R. Blackman. London, 1950. 320 pp. 10s. 6d. Illustrations.

This year's edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" maintains its long established high standard. It is of particular interest in view of the international situation.

The pages devoted to the United States provide ample proof of that country's still overwhelming naval preponderance, leaving the rest of the world, including the British Commonwealth, far behind.

The U.S. has in active service, or on order, 12 light and escort carriers, 12 battleships or battlecruisers, 25 heavy and light cruisers, 120 destroyers and escort vessels of all kinds, and 182 submarines, quite apart from a large number of auxiliary and miscellaneous vessels.

Specialized for amphibious operations, and intended to make the American naval force as self-sufficient and independent of land bases as possible. Most of the U.S. Navy is of World War II vintage, and comparatively few new ships are listed, the reason being that the Navy Department has apparently not yet finally decided on the type of unit, surface vessel or submarine, it might want for a possible future atomic war. A large amount of experimental building is going on however, especially in the submarine category, which now includes units designed for fuel, cargo, or personnel transport, radar picketing, submarine hunting and launching guided missiles. An atomic-powered submarine is scheduled for completion, possibly in 1954.

As in 1949, the U.S. already has many fast submarines with short-type breathing apparatus, as well as very numerous destroyer type vessels equipped with new-type guns and the latest anti-submarine devices of the hedge-hog variety. Anti-aircraft defense has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection by the introduction of a new type of ship, the radar-guided missile cruiser, or escort vessel, to serve as an advanced listening post for the fleet. The 45,000-ton cruisers of the Mitscher class now carry 100, mostly radar-directed, large and small A.A. guns, with which to protect them vigorously. 137 bomber and fighter aircraft. Battleships carry up to 130 A.A. guns. All in all, it is the U.S. Navy prepared against most eventualities.

British Navy's Decline

The British section, on the other hand, is depressing evidence of the Royal Navy's decline. There are listed 19 aircraft carriers, of which five are being completed at long last. There are but five battleships, and 26 cruisers left. In the small vessel category, the position is somewhat better, there being 110 destroyers, and some 200 escort vessels of various descriptions. Submarines number 87, plus four midgets.

Apart from two anti-submarine frigates, Jane's as yet mentions no new construction, though some new destroyers, previously on the stocks, are being completed, and others converted for anti-submarine work. Experiments are being conducted with gas-turbine propulsion, and the old 10,000-ton Cumberland is being converted into a "Guided Missile Trials Cruiser". This gloomy picture is only partially relieved by the Commonwealth Navies of Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, and South Africa, which are continuing to expand, some of them vigorously. Canada is building three very fast streamlined anti-submarine frigates of 2000 tons, embodying much innovation in their construction, and supposedly of a revolutionary type.

Russia's New Naval Power

The Soviet Navy has always been something of a conundrum. Jane's nevertheless manages to offer a great many instructive details regarding its composition. As evidenced by the recent creation of a separate Navy Ministry, Russia is out to build up a formidable naval power. Russia's Navy Es-

By Walter Pick

timates for 1950-51 reach the startling sum of 15.4 billion roubles, equivalent to \$2.75 billion, which should be compared with an American expenditure for the world's largest navy, of \$4.168 billion, and British Naval Estimates of \$193 million.

The Soviet construction programme includes three capital ships, 20 cruisers, 120 destroyers, and no less than 1,000 submarines.

While there are few indications how far this programme has already been realized, there is little doubt that the Soviet Navy has in the meanwhile been considerably strengthened by the incorporation and rearming of former German, Japanese, Finnish, and Rumanian vessels. The transfer, especially, of the 20,000-ton Italian battleship *Giulio Cesare*, now renamed *Novorossiysk*, and of the cruiser *Duca D'Aosta* (7,300 tons), now *Stalingrad*, has considerably changed the naval balance in the Black Sea.

Apart from her ex-Italian acquisitions, Russia has two old battleships of little value. However, according to Jane's, there is good reason to believe that the Soviet Navy is building or completing another two, capital ships, with six, possibly nine, in guns, in addition to launching ramps for guided missiles. Russia also has a minimum of 11 cruisers, about 100 destroyers and torpedo boats, and more than 300 submarines, with another 120 many of them German-designed, under construction.

The Middle East

Turning to the Mediterranean, and with passing mention only of the powerful French, and a resurgent Italian Navies, attention naturally centres on the three chief naval forces of the Middle East, namely Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. The first two of these have lately been the object of American solicitude, intended to bolster them up vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, while Egypt has found a liberal sponsor in Great Britain.

Greece is to receive six American destroyers in addition to the ten destroyer type vessels she already has. These, plus six ex-British submarines, and a fast light cruiser that was to have been transferred from Italy, will add up to quite a balanced and powerful force.

Industrial All About America

JOINT CONSULTATION OVER THE MIDDLE EAST. By C.G. Renold, Allen & Urwin, London, pp.196, 18s.

This book is a detailed case study of the relationship between workers and management in a great British manufacturing firm. Despite its limited scope, the case is of profound interest to the student of social relations.

The startling phenomenon here demonstrated that, where mutual goodwill and consideration prevail, factional interests and class conflicts may be overcome peacefully. Joint consultation between management and workers serves as a compensation for lack of initiative on the part of workers, inherent in modern systems of production, and institutes parliamentary and democratic habits in social relations outside the field of politics. Devolution of competence to sub-committees by the representatives of workers, as well as the delegation of authority by the director general to departmental managers, are typical of the decentralization of British democracy and seem to work smoothly in an industrial enterprise as well.

It is interesting that the branch of the firm in France was less successful in joint consultation: distrust on the part of French manufacturers and communist workers alike impeded successful cooperation—a significant sidelight on the difference of social relations in Britain and France.

M. ROHWALD

Interpretations

BIBLE STUDIES. By Samuel Dalcho. Goldenrod, London, pp. 124, 10s.

This well printed volume contains 30 short articles on Biblical questions, mostly new explanations of difficult words or verses, by Rabbi Dr. Dalcho, who for 37 years has been lecturer in Bible and Talmud at Jews' College, London.

Among many examples of sound exegesis the exposition of Psalm 127 is noteworthy. Less convincing, though even more ingenious, is the explanation of the much discussed passage in Psalm 137, in which the psalmist should not be translated by "your babes," but by "your oppressors." The late Professor Israel Friedlander is reported to have said that he would be prepared to have his right hand cut off if he were allowed to delete that verse from the Bible. It remains an open question whether he would have been satisfied with Dr. Dalcho's interpretation.

The book is presented by a warm appraisal from the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie. S.D. GOTTEN

Turkey, too, has recently acquired four destroyers and two submarines from the U.S., giving her ten destroyers and 11 submarines altogether, in addition to numerous small units, and the veteran 23,000-ton battleship *Yavuz*, ex-*Goeben*, the only large ship of the former Imperial German Navy still serving anywhere. She was instrumental in bringing Turkey into the first World War.

Special interest, of course, attaches to the Egyptian Navy, which has grown at an unprecedented rate during the past few years. From a collection of miscellaneous ships of no fighting value whatsoever, it has grown since 1946 to some ten vessels of 1900, escort destroyer, or frigate rating, of some 1,400 ton average displacement, and an armament of up to four or six 4-in. guns. Six motor torpedo boats, and three medium sized minesweepers that are able to double as gunboats apparently round off this new navy, most of whose units were purchased in Britain. Its total tonnage exceeds now 25,000.

Israel's First Appearance

Israel itself figures in Jane's for the first time, considerable space being devoted to it, especially in the appendix.

"Substantial navy," though it is stressed that little official information has become available. The details, therefore, included in Jane's are extremely sketchy, and merely mention four frigate-type vessels, plus escort units, motor launches, etc. It is to be regretted that no official details regarding, at least, uniforms and flags, have been supplied to Jane's, as these must be obvious to any foreign sailor visiting Israel ports, and could not possibly come under a security heading.

Jane's layout, under its new editor R.V.B. Blackman, has remained substantially unchanged, except for the significant relegation of battleships to second place in the sequence of naval classification, thus acknowledging the aircraft carrier as the capital ship of the future.

Industrial All About America

L'AMERIQUE. By Jean Gottmann. Hachette, Paris, pp. 481. With Maps, Charts and Photographs.

All history, it has been said, begins with geography; and in a certain sense the comparatively new science of geopolitics is a synthesis of both. Nothing therefore can be more welcome than a new survey such as Hachette's series *Les Cinq Parties du Monde* to which the present volume belongs.

No human enterprise, the author says, has a greater success on so large a scale than the colonization of America, and it is indeed a panorama of overwhelming magnitude which emerges from this book. Beginning with a description of the physical structure, the lands and seas, the mountains, forests and deserts, and the climate, the author proceeds with a sketch of autochthonal population and the new settlers who arrived in the wake of the European conquest. Here, the pages dealing with "Black" and "White" concentrations, the mixture of races in Latin America, and the spiritual sources which determined the character of the two Americas are of special interest. Chapters such as those on the various regions and the preponderance of the North-South axis in nature against the East-West axis in human action are packed with valuable, and frequently fascinating, information.

A detailed bibliography and many maps and charts add greatly to the value of this excellent introduction, which has the merit of supplying in a very readable form a mass of material for our knowledge and understanding of one of the decisive factors in the world of today.

H.M.

Schoolmaster's Plight

STRANGER IN THE LAND. By Ward Thomas Becker and Thomas W. London, pp. 173, 13s.

This is a first novel by a young American, an honest and moving account of a clever and decent young New-England schoolmaster ruined by the curse of homosexuality because of the inevitable witch-hunt let loose in America, as it was in Hitler's Victorian England.

Mr. Thomas' book is too long, it is also repetitive and over-written, though not sentimental. There are, but two characters who stand out in the round, the unfortunate hero and his absolutely amoral young blackmailer, a handsome, predatory animal. The climax of genuine emotion and earnestness lifts the unhappy book above others of its kind. It is a well written reading book, as a work of art and for the sake of information on American small-town life.



GRETE KRAUER-WOLF: AUTUMN
From a recent exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House

NAZIS ON TRIAL

DIE NUREMBERGER PROZESSE. By Telford Taylor. Europa Verlag, Zurich, pp. 168.

One man in particular must have objected to the release from Landsberg by the American occupation authorities of Alfred Krupp and his companions, chief U.S. prosecutor at the 12 major war crimes trials in Nuremberg, and assistant prosecutor at the first international trial there, gives in his book, which was originally published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as "The Nuremberg Trials—War Crimes and International Law," a comprehensive report of these trials which began with the cases against Goering, Hess and 20 others in November, 1945, and ended with the sentence passed on Nazi diplomats in April, 1949.

"No Right to Forget"

Nuremberg, he says, became with these trials a "historic and moral fact, which from now on every government will have to reckon in its internal and foreign policy.... It cannot be forgotten by those who caused its establishment. The memory of the criminals and their deeds may pale with time, but we have no right to forget the proceedings as such." He devotes a whole chapter to the seven-month Krupp trial, which ended in June, 1948, and expresses undisguised astonishment at the acquittal of all 12 accused of the more serious charges of war-mongering and crimes

against the peace; his contention that Krupp had "played a leading part in the secret and illegal rearmament programme under the Weimar Republic, had helped Hitler to power, organized Germany's industry on Nazi principles" was not upheld by the American tribunal. International law, as created at these trials, is today still in a state of development, as "customary law" was centuries ago, General Taylor says in his discussion of the legal problems that arose at the time. "If we turn down international law so long as it is not black on white in legal codes.... we shall never find it. It can only exist in such statutory form when a highly developed world organization has been created, but on the other hand, such an organization can only develop when the law itself has established itself."

General Taylor's summary has been translated into German under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace, to give the Germans themselves an opportunity to study the crimes their former leaders committed, "lest they forget."

The appendix, compiled by Dr. R. M. W. Konner, former assistant prosecutor in Nuremberg, includes a summary of each group of charges against the defendants and the sentences. According to this list, 17 have been executed, one committed suicide (Goering), and another 17 were sentenced to death but not executed. Of 199 accused before the Nuremberg courts, 23 were acquitted, 23 sentenced to life imprisonment, and 1,062 years of prison sentences were imposed on the remainder. It is not stated by how much this total has already been reduced.

RUTH CALE

Life and Letters

British Council
An allocation of £1,602,000 for the British Council, or about £264,000 less than last year, is included in the Foreign Office Estimates for 1951-52. Other revenues of approximately a million pounds from the Colonial and Commonwealth Offices will probably also be reduced. In view of the varied services supplied by the Council these reductions are the object of critical comments in a leading article in "The Times."

In Israel, too, a restriction of the valuable activities of the British Council would be deplored. With supplies of foreign literature severely curtailed, the much frequented libraries in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, together with the American library, have become indispensable to scholars and general readers alike, quite apart from the scholarships granted to Israel students for study and research in England.

Sequel to Best-Seller

ANYBODY CAN DO ANYTHING. By Betty Macdonald. Hammond, London, pp. 224, 10s.

This is the story of a typical American family facing the depression. Mrs. Macdonald is hair-raisingly bright and cheerful about unemployment, money-lenders, her unorthodox approach to work, the impossible dressed swains her sister talked her into going out with, dear Mother's strange economics, and the sundry fortunes and misfortunes of the Hard family. We have had a plethora of American "happy families," but this one is not unconvincing, and many minor episodes are genuinely funny.

This second follow-up of the original success "The Egg and I" is rather obviously written to supply the market created by that best-seller and its sequel, "The Plague and I," and is not likely to rival its success.

H.K.

"COLIBRI"

Rabbi David 10 (Garden) 1000-1010 THE LENDING LIBRARY 1000-1010 Tel Aviv offers the most recent books in English, French, German.

A LOSS TO LETTERS Political Essays

By Hugh Macmillan

ENGLISH STORIES FROM NEW WRITING. Edited by John Lehmann. London, 1952.

For six years the war seemed to create a thoughtful, intelligent, and permanent audience which was prepared to pay as much as 1s. 6d. a week, and even half a crown on special occasions, to support the young writer. Peace has soon put a stop to this needless flummery, this reckless extravagance. Gone are Horizon, Penguin New Writing, Orion, Polemic. But the misfortune of the serious writer is not the Welfare State: it is that he lives in a transition, when a new mass audience has not yet emerged and no one has come forward—as the big business firm or the nationalized boards should have done—to replace the old wealthy patrons. Until that happens, the closing down of nearly all the literary magazines is a serious matter. Not only has the young writer practically nowhere to sell his work, if it be short, but he may be forced into a form of expression that is unsuitable to his talent.

Impartial Selection

Naturally, Mr. Lehmann has his likes and dislikes, but what strikes one, at this distance, is not the intrusion of prejudice but its absence. The point comes out clearly in this book, for the selection includes two authors who could hardly be less alike—the late George Orwell and Mr. William Sansom. "Shooting an Elephant" is the work of a man with a mature social philosophy—it is this background that gives the story its solidity and permanence, even though it has a surface topicality. "How Clays Died" is by an author interested in the moment for its own sake, without reference to its social origin and effects.

Looking through the back

numbers, one has a feeling that Mr. Lehmann's editorship was at its best in the early forties. This book contains only a few of the pre-war stories, but even so three of them are outstanding. Apart from "Shooting an Elephant," there is Mr. Isherwood's "The Nowaks," which might almost be a sketch for the more mature "Mr. Norris Changes Trains." The third is Mr. V. S. Pritchett's "The Sailor," which is an astonishing piece of work—a masterpiece in any language.

Torrent of Manuscripts

Mr. Lehmann, in his introduction, says that during the war manuscripts reached him in a huge torrent. For the writer was not only a stimulant: it gave security and it gave time. Peace is much more exacting. But the attitude in the two wars is extraordinarily different. Whereas the poems of Wilfrid Owen and Sassoon are intensely personal, the writers in this book have a curious, almost a clinical detachment. The dead and the maimed, each severed limb, seem to hang on meat hooks lined up in a laboratory smelling of antiseptic. Good as most of these are, the stories written during the war, but without reference to it, are the more impressive—Miss Julia Strachey's "Pioneer City," for instance. What a good writer she is—and what a relief after our little lady novelists who steal out at midnight to find their souls among the dew-drops at the bottom of Sir James Barrie's garden. Miss Strachey is mature, witty and masculine in the sense that Jane Austen is masculine. She and Mr. Pritchett are the stars of this book, which is the best selection of short stories for many, many years. (OFN)

SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT. By George Orwell. London, 1952.

English writers of the thirties, Orwell, Spender, Auden, and Isherwood took sides in politics. They championed causes—and for some of them the Spanish civil war provided the battleground for their crusading—they made speeches, and above all they had a point of view. Orwell, perhaps more than any of them, felt the pressure of politics upon the artist. In this posthumous collection of essays he maps out the ideas which brought about his nightmare novel—"1984," the story of a dehumanized society.

Orwell was in the age of controls, the destruction of intellectual liberty, the loss of the right to think, speak and write truthfully. "Everything in our age conspires to turn the writer... into a minor official," he writes in an essay on "The Prevention of Literature," and the writer who refuses to sell his opinions "is branded a mere egoist." Orwell envisages a slow death for all literature, for, he explains, to write well one must think fearlessly and to think fearlessly is to be politically unorthodox. "Fearsome low-grade sensational fiction will survive," he suggests, "produced by a sort of conveyor-belt system which reduces human initiative to the minimum."

The Function of Language

In an essay on "Politics and the English Language," Orwell traces political corruption to abuse of the language, not in the literary sense, but as a means of communication. Current political speeches can, he says, if you close your eyes, sound like the mouthings of a robot. And in our time "political speech and writing are largely the defence of the indefensible." So that political language is as obscure as possible to conceal ugly facts. Although, of course, Orwell is anti-Communist his sharp shooting is aimed at any Government that seeks to distort and suppress truth. The dropping of the atom bomb on Japan and the Russian purges and deportations come equally under the heading of murderous acts covered by inflated language.

The earlier essays in this volume (1931-48) are autobiographical sketches in which Orwell displays the journalist's flair for significant detail and the writer's instinct for penetrating "the heart of the matter." He is lucid, vivid and a member of that perishing class for which he puts up such an eloquent plea. A writer, both lucid and talented, who writes of his emotions and experiences with complete sincerity.

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HAIFA MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Notice No. 23/51

This is to inform tax payers within the Haifa Municipal boundary that the date for paying Property Tax, Land and General Tax (Yomatz Tax) has been extended until March 31, 1952, so that payment can be effected without payment of fine.

I hereby wish to stress that after the above-mentioned date tax payers will be debited in addition to expenses, with a 20% fine, according to para 134.

Payments of taxes can be made either to the Municipal Cash between the hours 9-12.30, or by post by cheque or Postal Order.

HAIFA, March 6, 1952.

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ISRAEL

No. 5

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Contributors by D. BEN GURION, B. LOCKER, M. NOV (GENTLE), Y. KINSE (GENTLE), N. BEN NATHAN, N. VERLINSKY, P. MICHAEL, L.M. NEUMANN, N. ALTMAN, and others.

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